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The Value of the Census to Utah

Federal and State Funds Distributed in Utah Based on Population

Introduction

Although most people who work with population data have an appreciation for the decennial census, as the 1990 Census approaches, the need for a better understanding of the value of the census has become more evident. The federal census is taken only once every ten years and an accurate census is of major importance to Utah and the nation.

The census count is essential to representative government. The number of seats Utah fills in the U.S. House of Representatives is based on the census count. After the 1980 Census, for instance, Utah gained a third congressional seat. Redistricting of state legislatures and of local government election districts is also based on the decennial census.

The census also provides statistics to help business leaders and government officials to make wise decisions. Census data set the stage for an entire decade of public and private sector planning.

While the benefits of accurate political representation and informed decision making are obvious, census data are also crucial for the distribution of federal and state funds. Indeed, the census count means money to Utah, as well as the counties and cities in the state.

The purpose of this report is to identify the federal programs that distribute money based on population statistics and to quantify the amount of money that is brought into Utah from these programs. As a result, an estimate can be made of the dollar value of the census in distributing federal funds to Utah.

This report will also identify money that is distributed by the state of Utah based on population data. Although these monies are not new money to the state, they can represent an important part of the government revenues flowing into counties and cities all around the state.

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*This report was prepared by Natalie Goodnour, Research Analyst, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

Of course, it is not possible to determine the exact dollar value of the decennial census to Utah. The value of the census is far-reaching and is not easily assigned a market value, nor is that necessary. Nor is it realistic to identify all monies that flow into and around Utah based on population data. Instead, this paper identifies the major federal and state programs that distribute money in Utah based on population statistics. By identifying the dollar value of federal grants coming into Utah based on population statistics and by showing the importance of census counts for the distribution of state funds, Utahns will be one step closer to understanding that filling out their census forms on April 1, 1990 means more money for their state and community.

Federal Funds Distributed to Utah Based on Population

Brief Overview of Federal Funds

The economy of the states depends significantly on federal monies flowing into the states (Table 1). Utah received $5.8 billion from the federal government, or $3,392 for every person during fiscal year 1988.[1] These monies amount to 28 percent of Utah's total personal income and only six states receive more federal dollars per $1,000 of personal income.[2]

The federal money that flows into Utah is made up of five major categories:

1) grants to state and local governments,
2) salaries and wages for federal employees,
3) direct payments to individuals,
4) procurement contracts, and
5) other programs.

Direct payments for individuals, which consists of social security, medicare, food stamps, veterans' pensions and many other payment forms, is the largest category of federal expenditure in Utah. Procurement contracts, the majority of which are defense and aerospace contracts, is the second largest category. Salaries and wages represents the third largest category, followed by grants to state and local governments and other programs. While all of these categories of federal expenditures are important to Utah, the majority of money that flows into Utah based on population statistics is part of the grants to state and local government category of federal spending.

Grants to State and Local Governments

Grants are allocations of revenue paid by the federal government to state and local governments. For the most part, grants do not include loans or insurance programs, payments in lieu of taxes, payments for contracted services to state and local governments or direct payments to individuals. Grants can be divided into discretionary grants and formula grants. Discretionary grants are not dependent on formulas to determine where money is allocated. Instead, program administrators can distribute funds based on the relative merit of competing applications.

Formula grants, on the other hand, are allocated using formulas mandated by statutes or administrative regulations. In other words, an equation is used to help distribute money fairly and to satisfy the intent of a program. Federal funds that come into Utah based on population statistics are based on the population component of formula grants.

In some grant programs, population data are used to determine a person's eligibility to participate in a program. For the purposes of this report, however, only grants that use population to allocate funds are included as population-dependent programs.

Description of Programs Which Allocate Funds Based on Population

During fiscal year 1988, 44 programs were identified that use population all or in part as a variable to distribute federal money.[3] In total, population-driven federal programs in Utah amounted to $436 million during fiscal year 1988. Of that amount $222 million was distributed to Utah based on the population component of the grant formula. Thus, population statistics from the 1980 Census and population estimates since the census brought in $131 for every person in Utah or $422 per household during fiscal year 1988. Since the census is only taken once every ten years, over a ten-year period the importance of the census just from the distribution of federal funds perspective is clear.

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[1]Fiscal years shown in this section are federal fiscal years (October 1 through September 30).

[2]U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1988* and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1989.

[3]Population dependent grants were based on those programs identified in a report titled, *The Effect of Population Statistics on Federal Funds Distribution* (see bibliography), and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance 1989*. Any grant that used population in a formula to allocate revenues was determined to be a population-dependent program.

Table 1
Distribution of Federal Funds by State and Territories
Fiscal Year 1988
(millions of dollars)

	Rank (per capita)	Per Capita	Total Funds	Expenditure by Category (percent of total)				
				Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payments	Procure-ment	Other
Alabama	20	$3,478	$14,354	12.0	18.6	50.0	16.9	2.5
Alaska	3	5,193	2,664	22.3	38.7	16.9	21.1	1.1
Arizona	19	3,534	12,248	9.6	14.4	49.1	24.8	2.1
Arkansas	37	3,090	7,485	13.5	11.0	58.9	11.2	5.5
California	16	3,634	102,366	11.4	16.0	41.0	28.8	2.8
Colorado	11	3,943	12,973	9.6	19.4	36.1	29.5	5.4
Connecticut	8	4,249	13,770	11.2	8.3	37.9	38.1	4.5
Delaware	33	3,163	2,088	15.3	16.1	51.1	15.2	2.3
Florida	21	3,474	42,997	8.0	13.2	62.3	15.3	1.2
Georgia	42	2,882	18,451	16.1	22.6	48.1	10.5	2.7
Hawaii	5	4,535	4,957	9.6	41.9	34.6	11.9	1.9
Idaho	24	3,410	3,407	14.0	12.9	43.9	19.6	9.6
Illinois	46	2,769	31,962	14.6	13.4	56.9	8.2	7.0
Indiana	49	2,656	14,807	13.2	10.8	58.0	11.4	6.6
Iowa	23	3,422	9,697	12.4	6.9	49.8	7.2	23.8
Kansas	17	3,617	8,995	9.8	17.3	47.3	12.4	13.3
Kentucky	43	2,872	10,686	16.5	17.4	57.5	5.9	2.7
Louisiana	44	2,869	12,682	16.8	12.5	51.1	16.1	3.5
Maine	27	3,338	4,025	16.5	12.3	52.5	17.1	1.5
Maryland	4	5,113	23,745	8.4	22.8	34.8	26.6	7.4
Massachusetts	7	4,272	25,079	13.3	9.5	41.7	31.3	4.2
Michigan	50	2,543	23,651	17.9	9.2	62.7	6.8	3.4
Minnesota	31	3,214	13,840	15.3	8.4	44.6	16.7	15.1
Mississippi	12	3,767	9,895	13.4	12.2	45.1	26.1	3.1
Missouri	9	4,195	21,559	9.0	12.2	41.8	30.4	6.6
Montana	15	3,643	2,929	18.6	15.2	46.7	5.1	14.4
Nebraska	14	3,707	5,935	12.0	14.0	45.1	6.6	22.2
Nevada	30	3,235	3,429	9.8	15.1	48.4	25.7	1.1
New Hampshire	41	2,916	3,198	12.4	19.1	50.1	16.1	2.2
New Jersey	36	3,107	23,984	13.9	13.1	54.9	16.6	1.5
New Mexico	2	5,752	8,685	9.6	13.8	27.3	47.5	1.8
New York	26	3,390	60,677	20.6	9.8	51.3	15.2	3.1
North Carolina	47	2,719	17,743	13.0	20.8	53.6	9.5	3.2
North Dakota	6	4,345	2,881	16.0	16.1	37.2	5.8	24.9
Ohio	38	3,083	33,521	14.0	10.4	53.6	19.2	2.8
Oklahoma	28	3,298	10,762	13.1	20.7	52.4	8.1	5.7
Oregon	39	3,005	8,237	16.0	12.2	59.2	9.1	3.5
Pennsylvania	29	3,290	39,569	14.6	12.0	59.3	11.4	2.6
Rhode Island	18	3,585	3,567	18.1	14.1	51.8	13.7	2.4
South Carolina	34	3,130	10,934	12.4	21.2	47.0	17.7	1.7
South Dakota	13	3,764	2,691	16.5	15.9	44.4	4.8	18.5
Tennessee	32	3,193	15,705	14.2	15.0	50.0	18.6	2.2
Texas	40	2,949	49,485	10.4	17.4	46.7	21.3	4.1
Utah	**25**	**3,400**	**5,750**	**12.6**	**22.0**	**35.9**	**26.9**	**2.6**
Vermont	45	2,788	1,550	20.9	11.7	54.4	9.9	3.1
Virginia	1	5,954	35,698	5.5	27.6	29.7	34.4	2.8
Washington	10	3,963	18,306	11.9	18.7	41.9	23.0	4.6
West Virginia	35	3,111	5,861	18.0	9.0	65.5	6.3	1.1
Wisconsin	48	2,702	13,127	17.0	8.0	59.4	9.1	6.6
Wyoming	22	3,453	1,626	27.6	17.3	39.4	12.2	3.6
Dist. of Columbia	--	24,608	15,257	10.6	53.9	11.1	18.1	6.3
U.S. Territories	--	na	7,278	37.3	12.5	42.2	7.0	0.9
Undistributed	--	na	27,361	7.5	0.1	6.4	85.9	0.0
Total	--	$3,545	$884,131	13.0	15.2	46.3	21.3	4.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1988* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.), April 1989.

Table 2
Federal Expenditures in Utah Based on Population Statistics
Ranked by Largest Programs
Fiscal Year 1988

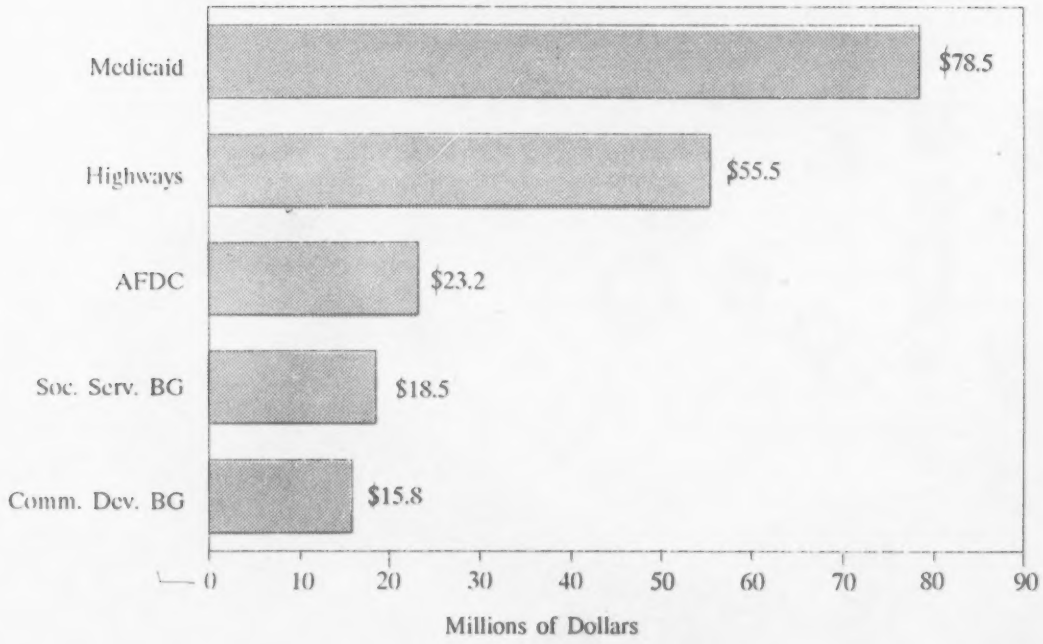
Rank	Agency[a]	Program No.[b]	Title	Expend. in Utah[c] (000)	Percent Pop. Driven[d]	Pop. Driven Expend. (000)	Percent of Total
1	HHS	13.714	Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	$156,952	50	$78,476	35.38
2	DOT	20.205	Highway Planning & Construction	111,042	50	55,521	25.03
3	HHS	13.780	Family Support Payments (AFDC)	46,464	50	23,232	10.47
4	HHS	13.667	Social Service Block Grants	18,500	100	18,500	8.34
5	HUD	14.218	Community Dev. Block Grants/Entitlement	11,201	50	5,601	2.52
6	ED	84.126	Rehabilitation Services - Basic Support	10,948	50	5,474	2.47
7	ED	84.151	Improving School Program - State Block	4,258	100	4,258	1.92
8	DOT	20.507	Urban Mass Transportation Capital& Operating	10,367	40	4,147	1.87
9	ED	84.048	Vocational Education - Basic Grants to States	6,400	50	3,200	1.44
10	HHS	13.600	Adm. for Children, Youth & Families (Head Start)	4,898	50	2,449	1.10
11	ED	84.010	Educationally Deprived Children - Local	11,794	20	2,359	1.06
12	HHS	13.635	Special Programs for the Aging	2,214	100	2,214	1.00
13	HHS	13.992	Alcohol, Drug Abuse/Mental Health	3,814	50	1,907	0.86
14	HUD	14.219	Community Dev. Block Grants/Small Cities	4,635	40	1,854	0.84
15	EPA	66.418	Construction Grants for Waste Water	11,890	13	1,546	0.70
16	HHS	13.633	Special Programs for the Aging - Home Delivery	1,412	100	1,412	0.64
17	HHS	13.645	Child Welfare Service - State Grants	2,712	50	1,356	0.61
18	DOJ	16.579	State & Local Narcotics Control Assistance	1,271	100	1,271	0.57
19	AG	10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	1,803	50	902	0.41
20	DOT	20.600	State & Community Highway Safety	993	75	745	0.34
21	ED	84.034	Library Services	657	100	657	0.30
22	ED	84.164	State Grants for Strengthening the Skills	675	90	608	0.27
23	HHS	13.141	Alcohol, Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation	1,191	45	536	0.24
24	AG	10.550	Food Distribution	779	60	467	0.21
25	DOJ	16.540	Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention	389	100	389	0.18
26	HUD	14.850	Public & Indian Housing	1,705	20	341	0.15
27	HUD	14.221	Urban Development Action Grants	2,245	14	314	0.14
28	HHS	13.630	Administration on Developmental Disabilities	413	67	277	0.12
29	DOJ	16.575	Crime Victim Assistance	276	100	276	0.12
30	AG	10.418	Water & Waste Disposal Systems - Rural	408	50	204	0.09
31	AG	10.568	Temporary Emergency Food Assistance	286	60	172	0.08
32	AG	10.203	Payments to Ag. Experiment Stations	575	26	150	0.07
33	ED	84.035	Interlibrary Cooperation & Resource Sharing	146	100	146	0.07
34	FEMA	83.503	Civil Defense - State & Local Emergency	561	25	140	0.06
35	ED	84.049	Vocational Education - Consumer Homemaking	244	50	122	0.06
36	DOE	81.052	Energy Conservation for Institutional Buildings	237	50	119	0.05
37	NFAH	45.129	Promotion of the Humanities - State Program	464	22	102	0.05
38	EPA	66.432	State Public Water System Supervision	334	30	100	0.05
39	EPA	66.801	Hazardous Waste Management - State	430	20	86	0.04
40	ED	84.053	Vocational Education - State Councils	119	50	60	0.03
41	EPA	66.433	State Underground Water Source Protection	133	33	44	0.02
42	DOE	81.041	State Energy Conservation	84	40	34	0.02
43	ED	84.174	Vocational Education - Community Based	49	50	25	0.01
44	DOE	81.050	Energy Extension Service	47	50	24	0.01
Total				$436,015		$221,812	

[a]Agency Codes

AG	Department of Agriculture
HHS	Health and Human Services
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
NFAH	National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
DOE	Department of Energy
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
ED	Department of Education

[b]Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number.
[c]Expenditures provided by Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS), November 9, 1989 printout.
[d]The percent population driven taken both from *The Effect of Population Statistics on Federal Funds Distribution* and *1989 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.*

Figure 1
Largest Federal Programs in Utah that Use Population to Distribute Funds FY 88



These programs vary in the percent of the program that is dependent on population statistics. For example, 100 percent of the money distributed for Social Services Block Grants is tied to the ratio of Utah's population to the U.S. population. In contrast, only 13 percent of the money distributed for the construction of waste water treatment facilities was based on population statistics. Table 2 lists all of the federal programs in 1988 that use population as a basis for distributing federal funds in Utah, ranked in order of magnitude. Figure 1 shows the five largest federal programs that distribute money based on population statistics. Some of the largest federal programs that use population data to distribute funds are described below.

Medicaid

Medicaid is the largest federal program that distributes money to states based on population data. Over 35 percent of the federal money distributed is part of the Medicaid program. Medicaid provides medical assistance on behalf of children, pregnant women, and the aged who are poor. Fifty percent of Medicaid assistance is based on a state's per capita income. As a result, of the $157 million that Utah received for Medicaid during fiscal year 1988, half or $78 million was driven by a population variable.

Highway Planning and Construction

Highway planning and construction is the second most important program with population-dependent funding. Utah received $111 million during fiscal year 1988 to help in the improvement and development of the interstate highway system and primary, secondary and urban streets. Approximately 50 percent of this money came into Utah based on the state's population. Consequently, Utah received over $55 million in highway improvements and development during 1988 as a direct result of population data.

AFDC

The federal government distributed $46 million to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) during fiscal year 1988. AFDC funding in Utah uses the same formula as Medicaid and so 50 percent or $23 million came into Utah to assist poor, single-parent families with children under 18 years of age.

Block Grants

Block grants are another example of population-dependent programs. Utah received $18.5 million in Social Service Block Grants (SSBG) during fiscal year

1988. Social Service Block Grants enable states to provide assistance to elderly, handicapped, poor, mentally ill and other individuals in need. All of the federal money distributed for the SSBG program is based on population.

Block grants for community development are also based on population. Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) are used to help develop viable urban communities, by providing a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities for persons of low and moderate incomes. Community Development block Grants include an Entitlement Program for cities over 50,000 population and counties over 100,000 population, and a Small Cities Program designed for cities under 50,000 population and counties under 100,000 population. Together these programs brought $15.8 million to Utah during fiscal year 1988 based on population data.

Conclusion

The extent of federal programs and magnitude of money they distribute, based on formulas that use population is significant. During fiscal year 1988, 11 federal agencies distributed $222 million in Utah based on population statistics. In addition to the large programs described above, well-known programs such as Head Start are included; and so are less visible but important programs such as library services, alcohol and drug treatment, crime victim assistance, and hazardous waste management. Considering the aid that these programs provide to Utah, the value of population data cannot be taken lightly, for it has an immense impact on the distribution of federal funds.

State Funds Distributed in Utah Based on Population

During fiscal year 1988, the state of Utah managed a $2.7 billion budget.[4] This amount includes revenues from the state's general, uniform and transportation funds, as well as federal funds, dedicated credits, mineral lease monies, property taxes and other miscellaneous revenues. In addition to these monies, the state of Utah collects and distributes local option sales taxes. While the allocation of these monies can be a complex process that considers competing needs, federal requirements, and changing state priorities, population is an important factor in the allocation of specific funds. The two largest population-driven funds are local option sales taxes and class B and C road monies.

[4]Fiscal years shown in this section are state fiscal years (July 1 through June 30).

Local Option Sales Taxes

A portion of all sales taxes collected in Utah are distributed among Utah's 246 municipalities. Retailers collect the sales tax and pay it to the State Tax Commission. The tax commission then, after charging an administrative fee, distributes the money to cities and counties based on population and the point of sale.

During fiscal year 1988, the State Tax Commission distributed $107.3 million of local option sales taxes.[5] This distribution was determined based on the following formula: 1) 25 percent based on the percentage that the population of the local government bears to the total population of the state, 2) 75 percent based on the point of sale or use of the transaction. Therefore, over $26.8 million of sales taxes were divided among Utah's municipalities during fiscal year 1988 based on population statistics.

It should be pointed out that on January 1, 1990 the local option sales tax distribution formula began a gradual change to a 50-50 population and point of sale split by July 1993. Consequently, the importance of population data for counties and cities will only become increasingly more important to local government budgets as population becomes a greater factor in distributing sales taxes.

Class B and C Road Money

The second largest state program that distributes money based on population statistics is money for the improvement and maintenance of class B and C roads in the state. Class B roads are county roads and class C roads are city streets. According to the allocation formula, 54 percent of the B and C road monies are allocated based on a municipality's population.

During fiscal year 1988 the state distributed $40.4 million to cities and counties for B and C class road development and improvement. Thus, $21.8 million of the B and C road monies was tied directly to population.

Other Monies Distributed Based on Population

Money for Community Development Block Grants (Small Cities Program) and the liquor control fund are also distributed based on population data.

[5]Utah State Tax Commission, *Annual Report of the Utah State Tax Commission: July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988.*

Table 3
Major State and Local Funds Distributed in Utah
Based on Population Statistics
Fiscal Year 1988

Title	Total (000)	Percent Population-Driven	Population-Driven Expenditures (000)	Percent of Total
Local Option Sales Taxes	$107,338	25.0	$26,834	49.8
Class B and C Road Monies	40,395	54.0	21,813	40.4
Community Development Block Grants -- Small Cities	4,980	85.7	4,266	7.9
Liquor Control Fund	4,089	25.0	1,022	1.9
Total	$156,801		$53,936	

Sources: Utah Code Annotated; Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

Money for the Small Cities Program of Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) is federal money that is administered by the state. The Utah Department of Community and Economic Development manages the program in Utah. These CDBG monies are unique because they are distributed to Utah by the federal government based partially on Utah's population and then also distributed within Utah based on population. The money is used to build public work facilities, rehabilitate housing, assist with economic development and other activities that make communities more viable and expand economic opportunities. During fiscal year 1988, $4.3 million of CDBG funds for the Small Cities Program was distributed in Utah based on population.

The Liquor Control Fund is also distributed to municipalities in the state based on population. This appropriation is used exclusively for programs or projects related to prevention, detection and prosecution of alcohol-related offenses. During fiscal year 1988, $1 million was allocated to cities and counties in Utah based on their population.

Table 3 shows the major state and local programs/funds that are distributed based on population. In total, the state disbursed nearly $54 million during fiscal year 1988 to municipalities in the state based on population. Because state money is often distributed to municipalities based on population, cities and counties benefit from a complete census count and accurate population estimates.

Conclusion

The decennial census plays a crucial role in assuring that Utah has fair political representation and accurate data for making wise decisions. Beyond these benefits of the census, however, the population data produced by and benchmarked to the census are critical to the distribution of federal and state funds. The purpose of this paper has been to illustrate the magnitude of federal and state dollars that are distributed in Utah based on the decennial census count and population estimates.

This paper has identified $222 million of federal funds and $54 million of state funds that were distributed during 1988 to and within Utah based on population statistics. After adjusting to avoid double counting of the Community Development Block Grant Small Cities Program, population statistics helped distribute $274 million of federal and state funds during 1988. This is equivalent to $162 per person or $523 per household in Utah during 1988. Compounded over a decade, the decennial census and population estimates based on the census count helped distribute an estimated $2.8 billion during the eighties. Clearly, population data means money to Utah and the communities within the state.

Even though 44 federal and four state programs were identified that allocate money based on population, the $274 million quantified is a conservative estimate. Some small programs have not been included and others

are likely to have been missed. Furthermore, this research only looked at population data. Many federal and state funds are distributed based on other data generated from or estimates based on the decennial census such as income, education and housing characteristics. As a result, the value of the census in distributing dollars can be considered a conservative estimate.

On April 1, 1990, Utahns will be asked to fill out a census form. The answers provided on this form set the stage for an entire decade of the distribution of federal and state funds. Utahns need to know that over a ten-year period, the census is responsible for bringing in hundreds of millions of dollars to the state to help with critical social service, infrastructure, health, educational, and other needs. Therefore, in Utah the census means money and it is in Utah's self-interest to be counted.

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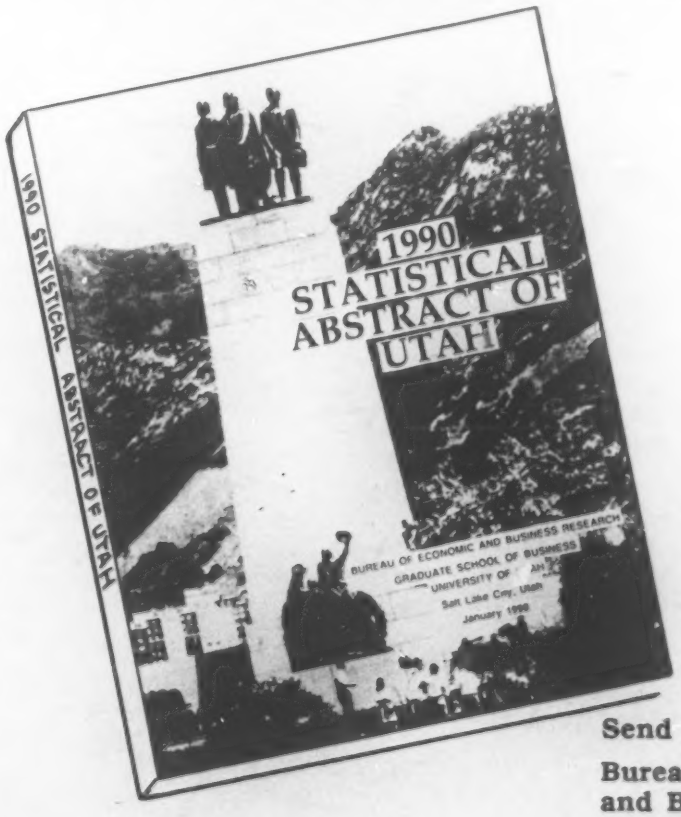

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Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	% Change from Year Ago	12-Month Average This Year	12-Month Average Last Year	12-Month Average % Change
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted) (mil. of dol.) (qtly.)	20,752	NA	NA	NA	20,210	NA
New Corporations (no.)	427	513	20.1%	456	465	-2.0%
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales (no.)	4,850	4,795	-1.1%	5,136	5,196	-1.2%
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.)						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt) (thous.)	67.60	69.20	2.4%	71.56	66.62	7.4%
Lambs (cwt)	58.50	62.70	7.2%	62.68	65.48	-4.3%
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	11.90	13.20	10.9%	12.17	11.53	5.5%
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	77.00	85.00	10.4%	82.92	73.58	12.7%
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight) (thous. of lbs.)	46,200	48,319	4.6%	47,529	45,886	3.6%
Construction						
Total Construction (thous. of dol.) 1	56,350.7	130,537.0	131.7%	75,465.9	NA	NA
Residential	33,919.9	47,538.0	40.1%	35,828.4	NA	NA
Nonresidential	11,088.4	41,296.0	272.4%	24,344.9	NA	NA
Additions, Alterations, and Conversions	11,342.3	41,703.0	267.7%	15,292.6	NA	NA
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) 2	66,168.0	105,477.3	59.4%	78,607.9	74,66 .9	5.3%
Residential	35,977.5	43,891.6	22.0%	36,379.4	34,24 .2	6.2%
Nonresidential	19,497.4	45,793.3	134.9%	28,293.4	27,086.3	4.5%
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	10,693.1	15,792.4	47.7%	13,935.0	13,335.3	4.5%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	496	563	13.5%	462	475	-2.8%
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	777.2	804.8	3.6%	777.1	754.9	2.9%
Total Employed Persons	741.9	775.5	4.5%	743.3	715.3	3.9%
Unemployed Persons	35.2	29.3	-16.8%	33.9	39.6	-14.5%
Percent Total Labor Force	4.5	3.6	-20.0%	4.4	5.3	-17.1%
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	674.9	705.2	4.5%	679.9	653.7	4.0%
Manufacturing	101.5	104.6	3.1%	101.7	97.4	4.4%
Mining	8.1	8.5	4.9%	7.9	8.3	-4.8%
Contract Construction	28.2	29.2	3.5%	25.3	25.0	1.6%
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	40.7	41.8	2.7%	40.3	39.0	3.4%
Wholesale Trade	36.0	38.7	7.5%	36.9	35.0	5.3%
Retail Trade	124.5	131.2	5.4%	125.2	119.7	4.6%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.3	33.2	-0.3%	33.1	33.4	-0.8%
Services 3	161.1	172.1	6.8%	164.4	153.8	6.9%
Federal Government	39.3	40.2	2.3%	39.9	39.3	1.4%
State Government 4	36.5	38.9	6.6%	39.5	38.3	3.0%
Local Government 4	65.7	66.8	1.7%	65.7	64.5	1.9%
Average Weekly Hours						
Manufacturing	40.9	39.5	-3.4%	39.9	40.3	-0.9%
Mining	39.8	41.3	3.8%	40.6	42.5	-4.5%
Wholesale Trade	37.6	35.8	-4.8%	36.0	38.2	-5.7%
Retail Trade	27.4	27.7	1.1%	27.4	28.0	-2.3%
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	4,023.7	3,483.3	-13.4%	5,176.4	6,076.7	-14.8%
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,409.0	2,184.7	-9.3%	2,250.9	2,359.7	-4.6%
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)						
Total Tax Collections	29,842.7	78,971.2	164.6%	155,957.9	144,885.6	7.6%
Sales and Use Tax	2,830.0	556.9	-80.7%	55,990.7	52,111.0	7.4%
Motor Fuel Tax	12,576.5	12,537.9	-0.3%	11,822.7	10,845.4	9.0%
Individual Income Tax	46,307.2	42,483.0	-8.3%	52,306.5	51,869.6	0.8%
Corporation Franchise Tax	11,938.3	16,374.4	37.2%	7,910.5	5,966.0	32.6%
Production						
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,619.4	NA	NA	NA	4,122.2	NA
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	2,637.7	2,349.7	-10.9%	2,423.8	2,835.1	-14.5%
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	21,525.6	22,954.7	6.6%	22,910.8	23,310.2	-1.7%
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,519.0	1,717.0	13.0%	1,485.8	1,547.5	-4.0%
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l Airport)	814,460	957,536	17.6%	956,175	859,030	11.3%
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	NA	41,318	NA	37,397	NA	NA
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	35.0	-1.1	-103.1%	546.1	561.5	-2.7%
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,523.1	1,556.6	2.2%	1,107.7	1,092.1	1.4%
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Residential)	489,914	503,001	2.7%	497,047	486,385	2.2%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	183,005	186,485	1.9%	185,044	179,667	3.0%
Electric Customers (Residential)	476,227	483,809	1.6%	482,402	475,586	1.4%
Electric Customers (Commercial)	46,940	48,777	3.9%	47,816	46,608	2.6%
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	455,778	471,469	3.4%	469,294	456,151	2.9%
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	552	568	2.9%	563	548	2.7%

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	% Change from Year Ago	12-Month Average This Year	12-Month Average Last Year	12-Month Average % Change
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	54.8r	56.8f	3.6%	54.1	52.4	3.2%
Unemployment Rate	4.7r	4.1	-12.8%	3.9	4.9	-20.1%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,860.4	9,833.0	43.3%	9,269.4	9,459.7	-2.0%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	60	71	18.3%	66	69	-4.6%
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	417.5	582.2	39.4%	564.4	397.0	42.2%
Electric Customers (Residential)	48,172	49,335	2.4%	48,754	47,992	1.6%
Electric Customers (Commercial)	3,477	3,632	4.5%	3,591	3,413	5.2%
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	50,278	51,670	2.8%	51,508	50,000	3.0%
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	53	56	5.7%	55	52	5.1%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Residential)	55,683	57,454	3.2%	56,516	55,016	2.7%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	11,516	12,106	5.1%	11,820	11,119	6.3%
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	345.4r	362.3f	4.9%	350.3	337.8	3.7%
Unemployment Rate	4.6r	3.8	-17.4%	4.0	5.0	-21.1%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	28,217.2	52,687.7	86.7%	34,064.1	33,791.7	0.8%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	224	190	-15.2%	165	179	-7.8%
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	7,995.9	7,617.0	-4.7%	8,222.7	7,798.6	5.4%
Electric Customers (Residential)	239,007	242,380	1.4%	242,440	238,912	1.5%
Electric Customers (Commercial)	20,405	20,821	2.0%	20,791	20,319	2.3%
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	218,524	223,253	2.2%	223,704	219,831	1.8%
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	239	245	2.5%	241	235	2.4%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Residential)	230,838	236,663	2.5%	233,760	229,427	1.9%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	111,679	113,690	1.8%	112,399	110,667	1.6%
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	85.7r	89.0f	3.9%	83.7	79.6	5.1%
Unemployment Rate	4.2r	3.8	-9.5%	3.8	4.9	-23.0%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,836.6	13,353.5	51.1%	12,621.9	10,579.5	19.3%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	72	77	6.9%	72	67	7.6%
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	1,194.9	1,480.2	23.9%	1,364.8	1,105.8	23.4%
Electric Customers (Residential)	52,986	53,322	0.6%	52,962	52,083	1.7%
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,019	6,735	11.9%	6,082	5,943	2.4%
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	61,388	62,615	2.0%	62,781	61,412	2.2%
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	67	73	9.0%	73	68	7.5%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Residential)	65,409	66,845	2.2%	65,972	64,274	2.6%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	20,863	20,074	-3.8%	21,081	19,788	6.5%
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	62.8r	65.0f	3.5%	63.6	61.4	3.6%
Unemployment Rate	6.7r	5.2	-22.4%	5.0	6.5	-23.5%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	3,973.1	8,578.0	115.9%	5,579.8	6,035.8	-7.6%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	38	56	47.4%	45	48	-5.6%
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	739.0	708.8	-4.1%	679.2	651.6	4.2%
Electric Customers (Residential)	53,394	54,142	1.4%	54,061	53,388	1.3%
Electric Customers (Commercial)	4,983	5,036	1.1%	4,991	4,923	1.4%
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	49,327	50,288	1.9%	50,399	49,624	1.6%
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	83	85	2.4%	85	83	1.4%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Residential)	46,630	47,605	2.1%	47,159	46,311	1.8%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	12,122	12,318	1.6%	12,184	11,674	4.4%

1 Obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Construction Statistics Division.
2 Obtained from *Utah Construction Report*.
3 Includes services by nonprofit and religious organizations.
4 Includes public schools and college institutions.

NA Not Available
r Revised
f Forecast

Sources:

Personal Income	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
New Corporations	Utah Secretary of State.
New Car and Truck Sales	Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.
Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, *Utah Agriculture*.
Construction Data	U.S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, *Utah Construction Report*.
Employment Data	Utah Department of Employment Security.
Savings Information	Utah Savings and Loan Institutions.
Tax Collections	Utah State Tax Commission.
Crude Oil Production	Utah Department of Oil, Gas, and Mining and Area Oil Refineries.
Natural Gas Production	Utah Department of Oil, Gas, and Mining.
Coal Production	U.S. Department of Energy.
Air Passengers	Salt Lake City International Airport, Statistics Division.
Highway Traffic Count	Utah Department of Transportation.
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments	U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department.
Utilities Data	Cooperating Utah Utility Companies.
Postal Receipts	Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties.

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NATIONAL DATA	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	% Change from Year Ago	12-Month Average This Year	12-Month Average Last Year	12-Month Average % Change
U.S. Gross National Product (seasonally adjusted) (bil.) (qtly.)	4,926.9	5,278.9	7.1%	5,152.8	4,792.8	7.5%
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted) (bil. of dol.)	4,118.6	4,469.7	8.5%	4,340.2	3,995.3	8.6%
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted) (1977=100)	138.6	142.4	2.7%	141.1	135.5	4.2%
Total Non-Farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.) (qtly.)	435.6	481.2	10.5%	463.4	420.1	10.3%
Net Exports of Goods and Services (bil.) (qtly.)	-66.2	-53.5	-19.2%	-57.2	-84.6	-32.4%
Exports of Goods and Services (bil.) (qtly.)	556.8	623.3	11.9%	608.7	523.4	16.3%
Imports of Goods and Services (bil.) (qtly.)	623.0	676.8	8.6%	665.9	608.0	9.5%
Index of Leading Indicators (1982=100)	143.7	145.2	1.0%	144.8	141.9	2.0%
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted) (1982-84=100)						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	119.8	[illegible].0	4.3%	122.6	117.0	4.8%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	120.1	[illegible].9	4.8%	123.3	116.7	5.6%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	119.9	124.3	3.7%	121.8	117.4	3.8%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	109.7	113.7	3.6%	113.0	108.0	4.6%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	140.4	151.7	8.0%	146.3	136.4	7.3%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	91.9	95.9	4.4%	93.2	89.2	4.5%
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted) (1982=100)						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	108.6	113.5	4.5%	112.2	107.1	4.8%
GNP Price Deflator (1982=100) (qtly.)	121.9	126.9	4.1%	125.2	120.1	4.2%
Civilian Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Total Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	122.0	124.0	1.6%	123.4	121.2	1.8%
Total Civilian Employment (mil.)	115.4	117.5	1.8%	116.9	114.4	2.2%
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.3	-1.9%	5.3	5.6	-6.9%
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	22,669.6	23,371.4	3.1%	20,740.4	21,611.6	-4.0%
Residential	10,519.2	10,159.3	-3.4%	9,925.0	10,033.8	-1.1%
Nonresidential	8,019.3	8,785.9	9.6%	7,136.3	7,666.5	-6.9%
Non-Building	4,131.1	4,426.2	7.1%	3,679.0	3,911.3	-5.9%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	126,810	114,025	-10.1%	114,013	122,237	-6.7%
Interest Rates						
Federal Funds Rate	8.19	9.02	10.1%	9.18	7.18	27.9%
Short Term (3-month Treasury bill rate)	7.23	7.72	6.8%	8.13	6.25	30.2%
Long Term (30-year Treasury bond yields)	9.06	8.31	-8.3%	8.83	9.03	-2.2%
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (avg.)	10.00	10.50	5.0%	10.79	8.99	20.1%
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	8.90	9.86	10.8%	9.56	8.79	8.7%

Sources: *Business Conditions Digest*, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant Equipment, Export/Import Data, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F.W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes, Producer Price Index.

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